



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

has produced a study of the grammar of his people's tongue. As grammar it is noteworthy; we can only hope that it will, in no long time, be followed by a vocabulary along lines exhibiting similar inspiration toward true research.

Not only in grammatical method and in the speech radicals do these two languages show no agreement, but they are far from showing equal traces of the borrowing of word material from the Polynesian migration stream which passed through the narrow seas of that eastern portal out of Indonesia. In a systematic collation of the Bongu material, the whole vocabulary, so far as Hanke in a dozen years was able to acquire it, we have encountered but three words which we have had the slightest encouragement to identify with Indonesian or Polynesian material. In Pala, on the other hand, and this without the advantage of a vocabulary but only from the examination of the illustrations scattered throughout Father Peekel's grammatical treatise, we have recorded no less than 54 words which are undoubtedly Polynesian loan material. On the scale of quality which we have developed in current studies of this loan element in other Melanesian languages, that is the estimate of the comprehensibility of such words to a Samoan as representing the Nuclear Polynesian, the Pala material ranks high, 80 per cent.

To the student of primitive culture Hanke's work will come with a particular appeal. He seems to have been a most observant pastor, his dictionary is replete with fond record of the black arts of his catechumens, with many an illuminative side light upon manners and customs of such as would probably strike the chance traveller as most unmannerly folk indeed.

In Father Peekel's work, purely grammar though it be, the geographer will read with interest his chapter on direction names. Parallels and meridians and cardinal points so condition our life that we are not always alive to the fact that they are artificial, the product of a high culture. In another connection we shall take up for consideration the direction constants of the Polynesians, seaward, landward, up and down the wind, the constant tradewind. The Pala of New Ireland (for not yet are we at all cordially inclined to acquiesce in the brutality of the German theft of Dampier's names in this archipelago) has a similar system of co-ordinates based upon direction in relation to the sea. It requires for its comprehension the chart with which the author illustrates it, but with that assistance it will prove of great interest to all who concern themselves with the growth of geography.

Linguistic records from this region are of great value in connection with the investigation of the great migration into the central and eastern Pacific. From the examination of the material hitherto available there has been good reason to assign to one stream of that migration an exit from Indonesia through an eastern portal, the straits between New Britain and New Ireland. This new material is richly confirmatory from the New Ireland side and further proves that the canoe fleets avoided the dark land of New Guinea. We are further warranted in tracing this migration stream from this eastern portal always hugging the wind and eventually reaching Samoa without touching Fiji.

W. C.

The Story of Majorca and Minorca. By Sir Clements R. Markham. x and 309 pp., 2 Maps, and Index. Smith, Elder & Co., London, 1908. Price, 7s. 6d.

The purpose of the author is to familiarize English readers with the early history of these beautiful islands, which are less known than other Mediterranean

countries. The first part of the book deals with the history of Majorca from the time of the Moorish occupation and the conquest of the island by King Jayme I of Aragon, whose autobiography supplied much authoritative material for the volume.

Descriptions of the configuration of the islands are woven into the narrative, here and there, such as the account of the difficulties which the Spaniards met in approaching Majorca from the coast, where some of the largest stalactite caves in Europe are found. The entrance to these caves has now been made easy, but it was extremely treacherous and dangerous in the thirteenth century. In the chapter devoted to Raimundo Lulio, much light is thrown on the philosophical and intellectual history of that period. In referring to the inhabitants of Majorca as geographers, Sir Clements says:

The natives of Majorca were for a long time the leading geographers, inventors of instruments, and constructors of marine charts in Europe. They used the magnetic needle long before its supposed discovery by Gioia of Amalfi, and they could find the polar distance. Their *portolani*, or marine charts, were far more accurate than any of the maps even of a later period.

The description of Majorca, as it is now, follows the historical part. The flora of the island, the beauty of the private estates, the hotel accommodations at Palma, the capital, are described, and much other useful information to travellers is given. It is interesting to read the paragraph on beggars, in such striking contrast to other countries of south Europe. "There are no beggars, except a few cripples. Begging or seeking presents is not the habit of the people. If boys are offered small change received in a shop they will generally refuse it, saying that they have done nothing for it."

In the part devoted to Majorca, many pages are given to the history of the English occupation and to the prehistoric remains so numerous in the island. The volume should be useful to all who intend to visit the Balearic islands.

H. DE H.

Die Übervölkerung Deutschlands und ihre Bekämpfung. Von Dr. Ferdinand Goldstein. 128 pp. Ernst Reinhardt, Munich, 1909. M. 2.50.

The author claims that the density of the population is proportionate, not to the food supply, but to the chances for work in a given region. Otherwise, purely agricultural countries, as well as the countries of primitive people, ought to be most densely populated, whereas existing conditions prove the contrary. The cause of this seeming contradiction is that in an agricultural region the amount of labour needed for the development of its resources remains pretty nearly stationary, so that lack of work drives the superfluous hands away to make their living where there are more chances for work. In the Middle Ages this surplus of the rural population furnished the material for the hired armies, the bands of highwaymen, the travelling singers and students. After the discovery of the New World a new outlet was found for these waste energies, and later it was found at home when the development of the industries created new opportunities for thousands of hands. Hence the regular decrease of emigration abroad in all the countries of Europe which have partaken in the industrial development, so that at present the immigrants both of North and South America hail principally from the more or less purely agricultural countries of the S. E. of Europe.

In the cities, however, the country-people who have to struggle against a much stronger competition than existed in their old environment, swell the armies of